same sensation produced by sitting in

The Washington Times.

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Pan-Americanism.

As the time approaches for Mr. Mc Kinley to visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, there to participate in the ceremonles and festivities of President's Day, we presume that his mind is full of the nice things he desires to say on the occasion-utterances which will be noted with care and friendly criticism by the people of the two American Continents. While his mental processes are devoted to the subject, we will venture to remind him that erest interest attaches to what he may have in mind, concerning the struggle of three-fourths of the people of Colombia to throw off the medieval Spanish yoke of the tyrannical dictato Marroquin, and upon the ruins of his despotism to erect a fabric of free and constitutional government. His speech at the exposition might offer an excellent occasion upon which to set the public mind at rest, on the question whether his great power and influence is to be thrown on the side of the patriots, or on that of their enemy, the

There is another good hemispherical subject concerning which he might enlighten the country. His Administration notoriously has supported the Asphalt Trust in its contentions with General Castro, the Liberal President of Venezuela, and the Government of which he is the head. It is said that American interference already has gonto the extent of a notice to Venezuela that, should the High Federal Court of that country decide against the claims of the trust to the Felicidad asphalt deposits, the decision would be considered as subject to revision in Washing-

It would be a great relief to the public mind if, while at Buffalo, or at any other time, President McKinley would say in so-many words that he will not countenance interference in the affairs of a friendly State, nor the overturning of a friendly republican Government to subserve the interests of any American monopoly. Such an utterance would be immensely popular, which is much more important than the consideration that it would be right.

This is no time for Democrats to bicker among themselves over past dif-ferences in the party. Least of all is it a good time for those who broke away in 1896 and 1900, and contributed to the election of President McKinley, to be constantly nagging at the six and a half millions of voters who stood loyally by the Democratic platforms and the party candidates in the years named. Granting, by way of argument, that those platforms may have contained some declarations of doubtful wisdom. they nevertheless were accepted as fair expressions of the party falth, and commanded the support of a round million more voters than had ever before been given to the candidates of the party in a Presidential contest But certain features of the platforms did not meet the approval of a small minority of the party, and this minority, instead of yielding to the majority, as is customary in such cases, bolted and gave their support to the Republican candidates-probably electing them

If there is ground for objection anywhere it clearly is with the great ma-But it so happens that the majority is not making faces or indulging in any bitter talk. An utterly insignificant fraction of extremists, a fraction too small even to be considered a faction, seems to insist on an adherence to the declarations of 1896 and 1990. But at least ninety-five and perhaps ninety-nine per cent of those who stood by the candidates and platforms of the party in the last two national contests seem to be entirely willing to concede that through a change of conditions the silver question has ceased to be a political issue.

If we can judge by their expressions, these constituting this overwhelming majority are perfectly willing to let by gones be bygones, and welcome back the bolters into full party fellowship for the purpose of presenting a united front upon the great and vital issues of today. They are not, however, willing to turn the organization over bodily to those whose last political action was to help elect a Republican trust Pres ident. They are not willing to get down in the dust and grovel at the feet of the bolters. They are not willing to admit that their attitude in the last two campaigns, under the conditions then existing, was wrong. They are willing to concede that the changed conditions of gold supply have disposed of the silver coinage issue, and upon that basis they are prepared to join hands with all who have called themselves Democrats as well as with all other good citizens in a supreme effort to free the country from the dominion of the trusts and to stamp out the un-American principle of imperialism that has so suddenly ap peared as a cardinal tenet of the Republican party. If the Gold Democrats are sincerely desirous of bridging the chasm of the past there need be no difficulty in doing so, and it can be done in such manner that Democrats of all shades of opinion upon former issues may preserve the full measure of their own self-respect.

Nor is it either wise or just to be everlastingly abusing Mr. Bryan, He did not create the silver issue in 1896. He was at that time a mere neophyte in the gilver cause. The Democratic party itself was overwhelmingly in favor of bimetallism as represented by the free silver coinage idea, and Mr Bryan simply took up its advocacy, He did exert his influence to induce the Kansas City Convention specifically to reaffirm the sliver plank. Opinions

may differ as to the wisdom of that ourse, but there can be no doubt that whether the sixteen-to-one proposition had been in terms restated in the platform or not, the great bulk of the party believed in it, and even in the face of the prosperity which then existed Mr. Bryan received some six milion three hundred thousand votes Therefore, when he is savagely at tacked because of his views upon this subject, it is in effect an onslaught upon every other Democrat who has agreed with him, and that is not the way in which to bring the Democratic party together.

There is no point in attacking Mr. Bryan anyway. He has announced as positively as can be expected of any man that he is not a candidate for the nomination in 1904. His statement should be accepted as being made in good faith. He is simply a private citizen. As such he is entitled to his views upon public questions, and he has a right to express them. Whether his judgment is always right or not he usually expresses himself with courtesy, with grace, with force, and with fairness. There are many men in the Democratic party who, while they do not favor him as a candidate in 1904, still admire and respect him greatly, and they are strongly inclined to resent the personal assaults that are being made upon him. Indeed, he is attacked almost exclusively because of his silver views, and this is construed as an attack upon every other silver man in the party. As before remarked, this is not the way to restore harmony in the ranks, and without harmony the party cannot win.

The President's Opportunity.

"Why is it," writes a reader of The Pimes, "that Sampson, who is neither defendant nor a party to the Schley Court of Enquiry, should deem it necessary to employ counsel to defend him?" Why, we may add, do Crowninshield and Chadwick assume that they must join with Sampson in being represented by a nephew of one of the members of the tribunal? The answer is hard to make without transcending the bounds of decorum; otherwise it would be easy.

But what does Mr. McKinley think about the business? Can he think it nice or wise to permit a man to sit on the court who apparently is wanted there because he is a partisan of Sampson, and is believed to be prejudiced against and inimical to the Victor of Santiago? Can the President afford to let the country think that he, like Crowninshield, and Crowninshield's penwiper, Hackett, is determined to ignore the universal sentiment of the coun ry, and to clothe the Court of Enquiry in advance with public dislike, and the suspicion that it has been packed?

It will not do to assume that Admiral Howison has repudiated the "Boston Record" interview, for he has done nothing of the kind. He has dedged the issue, in such a clever manner that his language of evasion might well this reform, inasmuch as there seems have been suggested from the Navigation Bureau, as perhaps it was. But he does not deny. He only pleads for re- all doubts upon that point will at once tention, and Crowninshield, by the ink disappear when it is considered that of Hackett, assures him that the "department' considers itself fortunate in having selected him, as well it may.

There is a limit to popular toleration of abuse and persecution in high places which it is possible Mr. McKinley would not like his Administration to cross. If so, he will do something without delay. The American people await his prompt and drastic action.

The Cuban Constitution.

The "New York Tribune" vesterday contained an interesting review of the Cuban constitution, the work, we are told, of an expert in Cuban affairs. We assume that the author of the article is a native of the Island, and familiar with its life, its interests, and its local tered the case. Unless the public is lafactions. From the viewpoint of such a critic, the exposition he presents is not encouraging to the idea that the Constitutional Convention at Havana produced a constitution that will live in history as a great work of its kind.

There is much in the analysis offered in the paper with which we need not concern ourselves. The author emphasizes the point that the scheme of government provided for is one of extrem centralization. It does not imitate the organization of the United States in creating out of the six provinces of Cuba so many semi-independent and autonomous States, and this he seems to consider an element of weakness but we do not think it is. Cuba is too small a country to be segregated in respect of governmental control. It is better to treat its subdivisions practically as countles, as the constitution The real objections to the instrument have quite other bases.

One is that the elaborate array of guarantees of rights, liberties, and privileges provided for in the constitution may in certain circumstances be suspended by the executive during the recess of the insular congress. Another s that the constitution makes careful provision for the establishment of a diplomatic corps, and for treaties with foreign Governments. It is quite certain that these features of the proposed Cuban fundamental law will not be ratified by the United States. Where it is nicipal affairs. recognized, as a condition precedent to Cuban autonomy and local independence, that the suzerainty of this country must be accepted, and the foreign relations and debt-contracting power of the new State placed under the control of the United States, the paragraphs of the Cuban constitution devoted to those subjects appear to have been ignorantly or demagogically inserted. At least two men who were members of the con vention, namely, Horatio Rubens and Gonzalo de Quesada, knew that the Washington Government would not consent to any plan of Cuban sovereignty which should go to the length of independence in international relations

They should have warned their colleagues against enacting constitutional provisions which the suzerain authority vould be absolutely sure to reject. The Cuban constitution will have to uniergo a considerable surgical operation with a blue pencil before its author: can hope to see It advertised to the world, through the American State Department, as the foundation stone of a new semi-independent people.

The Courts and the Trusts.

The trusts may own some of th ourts, but there are also judicial tribmais that are honest and fearless Such a one appears to be the United States Court at Buffalo, New York, Reently the Belaware and Lackawanni Railroad Company applied to that court to enjoin ticket scalpers from dealing in excursion tickets to the exposition may being held in Buffalo. The case did not turn upon the legality or illegallty of ticket scalping. It never really got to that point. Judge Hazel, who orations are a little above the proper presided, held that the complaining level. There is a subtle strain of the company, being a party to a railway peol, intended to fix rates and destroy competition, was part of an illegal combination, and had no standing in court, In short, the Delaware and Lackawanna Company was an integral part of a great trust intended to deprive the people of the benefits of competition in railway fares, and hence it had no equities that a Federal court could en-

It is passing strange that any company forming part of a pool in direct violation of law for the purpose of keeping railway fares at an unjustly high figure should have the hardihood to thrust itself into court for the purpose of preventing people from resorting to some counter plan the effect of which is merely to bring the rates down again. There is not a scintilla of jus tice in the attempt to deprive people of the right to dispose of the unused portions of their tickets, and, of course, they cannot dispose of them unless other persons can use them. This is true even of excursion tickets. Such tickets are issued for the purpose of encouraging travel, and whether one person uses the ticket all the way through or uses it part way, and then sells it to another, it has the effect desired. The advantage may not be so great to the railway when the ticket is transferred, but there is still a liberal margin of gain, for many people are induced to make trips who would otherwise re-main at home. In nearly all other cases where people have bought and paid for certain privileges they are permitted to transfer them, and there is no reason why they should not be allowed to dispose of such portions of their railway tickets as for any reason they have not been able to use.

But this is foreign to the matter immediately in hand, which is the action of Judge Hazel's court. Doubtless there are some judges who are neither incorruptible nor free from partisan blas, but it is simple justice to assume that the most of them intend to be both honest and fair. Hence, if the laws are freed from all defects and ambiguities, and the trust actions are properly carried into the courts, in a very large perlook for honesty, at least, on the bench. It certainly is encouraging to note that tated to refuse to accord legal standing to one of those giant trusts that are doing business openly in flagrant deflance

The great work of reform under the Pennsylvania "Ripper bill" has begun in the city of Pittsburg. The recorder, who takes the place of the mayor, has removed the director of public safety the city attorney, and the collector of delinquent taxes. Some may be inclined to question the genuine character of to have been nothing wrong in the official actions of the men removed; but the displaced officials were inimical to Senator Quay. They were friends of the late Chris Magee, and belonged to the anti-Quay faction.

Report has it that Governor Stone had forbidden the recorder to make these changes, but that Quay intervened, and it was done. How much truth there is in the statement as to the attitude of the Governor cannot be known with certainty, but it can be affirmed with reasonable assurance that he took no stand in the matter that he thought would be distasteful to the "Boss." The Governor's personal feeling may have been in favor of retaining the men, but if Mr. Quay desired their removal, of course that alboring under a serious misapprehension, Governor Stone always thinks in such matters just as Senator Quay thinks. And why should he not, when he owes his own position absolutely to Quay?

Saying nothing of the un-American principle of all such legislation as that embodied in the "Ripper law," by which the people of large cities are deprived of local self-government, the incident serves well to illustrate the character of the reform that is to be expected from it. The people of the United States will scarcely fall to note that the two States in which this delectable proposition has been brought so conspicuously to the front are States in which the dominant political party is molded like a thing of clay in the hands of a "boss" backed by an unprincipled machine.

There may be some element of reform in overthrowing local leaders and placing supreme power in the hands of a State boss, but if so, it is a characte of reform that most people do not fully understand, and probably never will. If the people of Pennsylvania and New York really wish to live under such bosses as Quay and Platt, it is their privilege to do so, but it will be some time before the rest of the world can be induced to regard either Quayism or Plattism as being synonymous with political reform either in State or mu-

Perhaps there is no time of year when the importance of a pleasant voice is more obvious than in summer. With all doors and windows open, and with the free social intercourse which prevails at that season, a disagreeable voice is a positive affliction to the owner's associates. Yet little care is taken as a rule, of this important branch of education-the training of the speaking volce.

The inference generally seems to be that if one's voice is not good enough to use in singing it is not worth any training at all. The "elocution lessons" which are part of the curriculum of ome modern schools are intended as drill in public speaking, which few women, at any rate, are likely to be obliged to do. The tone of a woman's voice in speaking, however, her enunclation and inflection, are matters of

English people find so disagreeable in

FOREIGN TOPICS.

a room where all the pictures and decnerves, which is not at first perceived, but in a short time leads to fatigue; and the sensitive person seeks rest in solitude. There are some people who are restful in their influence, though they may be incapable of giving real help or support, and these are usually the people who do not seem, in the common phrase, to be keyed up to concert pitch. In haste, excitement or anger, the voice is instinctively raised to a higher key; when, therefore, the conversation is conducted altogether on that key, the effect is that of excitement, though the subject of the talk may be most placed and unimportant. If young girls were cautioned against this high-pitched tone they would easily overcome it; but they are usually told to speak "loud" without any explanation whatever; and the result is a

deserves cultivation, and the best place for this is in the family. It cannot be taught by rule as easily as by example. Loud tones in ordinary conversation should be discouraged. The shouts of children at play, and the natural happy racket of young people in general, need not be suppressed, but there are ways and ways of loud talking. One of the most objectionable is the habit, formed with great facility, of carrying on screaming conversations over stairs. An old-fashloned dame with somewhat formal ideas impressed it upon her daughters that it was never proper to call from one room to another unless the house was on fire. If they had anything to say, she made them go to the next room or the next floor, and say it in ordinary tones. While this rule would probably be rather too strict for the average household, children can certainly be prevented from acquiring the habit of shouting extended conversations to one another over two flights of stairs, and older people can, in the majority of cases, manage to do busiwithout letting the neighbors know all about it.

scream.

The proposal of a subsidy to be paid directly to the sailors who man American ships, so as to increase their wages and make the service more attractive, is very much better than the Hanna scheme of paying many millions to the owners who are already rich; but it can hardly be alled democratic in a party sense. Democratic party is opposed to all sub-sidies. If American capitalists will not put their money into shipping, it is be cause they can make more profitable investments. If Americans will not ship in large numbers as seamen, it is because they can do better on land. In neither case should other people and other industries be taxed to induce men to engage in what would otherwise be an unprofitable bust-

section with the steel strike. The effort o close the Duquesne mills, like the strikers' march on that point from McKees port, has resulted in failure. With the beginning of the ensuing week, Steel Trust officials state that idle plants will be put in commission rapidly with non-union la bor. Before many days it is felt that the proof be given that it will drag along in definitely. But the present indications are that the strikers will return to work before two more weeks have past,

Crowninshield and his coparceners have been extremely anxious to get hold of Gustaf E. Claeson, who, as a first-class puartermaster, was at the wheel of the exas during the fight in which Com dore Schley destroyed the Spanish squad ron under Vice Admiral Cervera, Now ed as they expected to be. Classon says: of Sampson's fleet. Both of these vessels obeyed his orders according to the signals displayed. Sampson was nine mites away on the cruiser New York, and beyond signaling distance. He was not in it at Claeson's truthfulness will make the Sampsonites wish that they had not hunted him up.

There is something like a deadlock is Pekin between the Ministers of the ailled Powers and the Chinese. The former are angered at the duplicity and bad faith of decrees issued by the Empress Downger in connection with the protocol mandates while the attitude of Prince Chun, wh The Kaiser is said to have declared that if Chun and suite do not come to Ber lin before the imperial departure for Dantzic, they need not come at all. The head knocking on the floor at the expla tory ceremony is still the lien in the path Chun will not have to knock, but his com this feature of the official humiliation be nsisted upon, they will submit and im mediately afterward commit suicide. Certainly Emperor Wilhelm would not like to have anything of that kind occur. Think how unpleasantly it would muss the pal-

It is reported that Lieutenant Harlow who was attached to the Vixen during the sea battle off Santiago, and took ful notes of the engagement as it progressed was interrogated at Judge Advocate Lemly's office yesterday concerning the testimony he would give before the Court of Enquiry. Is it the purpose of the de partment to compel witnesses to first give their evidence to the prosecution? If so, does that indicate an intention to act "fairly and impartially?"

PERSONAL.

The Sultan of Turkey is himself som thing of a theoretical soldier. His favor-ite reading is military history of the most detailed and technical sort.

Albert L. Kelly, who died in Fulton, N Y., the other day, was the last direct descendant of the famous Thomas Kelly who was driven from Ireland during th celigious persecutions of 162. Governor Orman, of Colorado, is one of the best shots in that State, and has a

collection of trophies won on hunting trips into the Rockies which can be equaled by but few in this country. General Miles was asked the other day what it was that, in his epinion, most

John W. Gates, the steel wire mag nate, is something of a musician. amuses himself a great deal by playing the violin, and has composed a number of little songs without words for that

Secretary Hay's chief summer amuse moment to whoever happens to be thrown in her company, and unfortunately nine women out of ten cannot speak well in any sense of the word.

The most common fault, perhaps, is the high-pitched, nasal tone which English people find so disagreeable in

Among the yeomen who received the This fault is also easy to war medals from King Edward was John Americans. This fault is also easy to get rid of, if taken in time. It is a mistake to suppose that a clear voice is necessarily a screech. A low-pitched tone is quite as audible if the enunciation is clear, in ordinary conversation, and it has the advantage of not being easily overheard by an eavesdropper.

In listening to a high-pitched voice in conversation one has somewhat the

There is a pretty general opinion in ondon that unless Lord Kitchener can make his preciamations more effective than he has done in the past he had better quit the business of issuing them. His latest effort to end the Boer war by threatening with banishment all burghers caught with arms in their hands has provided only ribald laughter in South Africa. Banishment is the fate of all Boers who have thus far fallen into Britsh hands, and it is expected as the result ish hands, and it is expected as the result of surrender. It is the almost unanimous feeling among the there is that in case of British victory patriotic Boers will prefer expatriation to living under the dominion of the nation that is now warring upon them. Of course, if they surrender they will have the privilege of choosing their own future homes, while if they are captured they will have to accept such lodgment as the British Government chooses to give them. But it is evident from present indications that they are not afraid of whatever fate is in store for them, for they are fighting as desperately as at any period since the beginning of hostilities. We hear little of De Wet of late, but it is believed that he is preparing for another of his characteristic raids in the rear of the invading army. Well-posted South Africans declare that there are still from 15,000 to 18,000 Boers under arms. This force is sufficiently large to keep Kitchener in hot water for a considerable time to come.

Meanwhile the taxpayers are grumbling over the cost of the war. A million dollars a week is a conservative estimate of the outlay thus far and it is increasing instead of diminishing as time progresses. of surrender. It is the almost unanimor

rest on trifling evidence, is reported from Frouard, the German frontier town. It appears that a young Englishman William Washington (or Wellington), a native of Liverpool, obtained a situation at a mineral water warehouse in the disat a mineral water warehouse in the dis-trict. He stated that he was anxious to perfect his knowledge of French. After business hours he strolled round the fort, where the governor, seeing that he was consulting a guide book, ordered his im-mediate arrest. His room was searched, but nothing was found there or in his pocket. The only point against him is that he knows German.

The De Beers Company has forwarded to Lady Hutchinson, for presentation to the Duchess of Cornwall on her royal highness' arrival, a beautiful and uniqu gift, consisting of a parcel of diamo giff, consisting of a parcel of diamonus carefully selected from the output during the last six months of all the mines under the company's control. The stones number 600, their total weight being 261 carats. They range in size from four arats to half a carat. Each stone is a perfect octohedron. The total value of the diamonds is estimated at \$1,000. The authorities of the Town of North-

wich, in Cheshire, England, are now at work on the problem of lifting up the whole main street of the town to a level four feet above that which it at present occupies. The trouble with Northwich is that it is built immediately above great salt mines which have been worked for centuries. As a result none of the resilents of the town can be quite sure when they will be swallowed up in a sudden gap in the ground. For the last sight years the whole town has been gradually sinking at an average rate of a foot a year, and in addition there have been many more violent and less general "cave-ins" which have swallowed up or torn to pleces individual buildings At present a large portion of the buildings of the town are supported on jack screws, and all buildings are bound and hooped with Iron, boited and nutted together. In this way a building can be erected which will stand a shock which would shake to pleces a structure built in the ordinary way. An official record shows that 82 buildings in Northwich have been wholly destroyed or badly injured by sinking foundations within the last few years. they will be swallowed up in a sudden gap

One of the most important inventions of nodern times must be credited to a Fredrick Philippi, a Bavarian blacksmith of He has just secured a Siebenbuergen. patent on what he calls an automati unhitcher. Here is a harness that excels the very best ones now in use in the fir engine houses of the United States. It is an ingenious apparatus which, with a fer an ingenious apparatus which, with a few attachments put to the shafts can be attached to any ychicle in a jiffy. The cardinal feature of the new invention is the instantaneous device of unhitching. In case of a runaway all the coachman needs to do is to pull a strap on the dash-board and the horses are released from the vehicle, which is simultaneously brought to a standstill.

The new apparatus was tried some time ago on a field near Muenchen. The horses were scared into a runaway and Herr Philippi, who drove them, at once pulled the strap. It acted as an instantaneously brake, and the wild animals

pulled the strap. It seted as an instantaneous brake, and the wild animals seemed so surprised that they at once checked their mad rush. The value of this invention in these days of electric street cars, automobiles, and bicycles is

By an agreement just concluded be tween the Government of the Gambia West Africa, and a powerful chief named Mousa Mollah, who resides in French territory, the whole of both banks of the Gambia River up to the Anglo-French frontier are now British. It seems that the French authorities recently gave their consent for the chief to travel to Mc-Carthy's Island in order to meet the British Administrator, and, after a two days' phlaver with Sir George Denton,

the agreement was signed.

The value of the convention lies in the fact that the British have now, not merely nominal, but actual and complete control over the whole of the river, whereas hitherto the enormous tract of country belonging to Mousa Mollah was not under actual British jurisdiction, the chief having siways refused to allow this. It also precludes all possibility of the establishment of a French post on the Gambia River. ambia River. The situation in the Gambia, moreover.

said to have considerably improved as result of the recently concluded com-ned Anglo-French operations, and the blined Anglo-French operations, and the natives all round are now believed to realize the fullity of continuing their ef-forts to play French relations against the British. Anglo-French relations in that part of West Africa are now better than ever, there being no evidence, certain popular Paris journals to the contrary netwithstanding, of the strained relations which have sometimes existed in the

The Swiss Government has sanctioned the construction of a new electric railway from Zinal to Zermatt. The line will pass through some of the finest scenery in the world. A tunnel will be driven through he Ober-Gabelhorn. The railway will cost, when completed, \$155,000. The high-est station will be at Montex, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

A new British airship, upon which the inventor, Thomas Buchanan, of Portsmouth, has been working twenty years, will be completed in a few weeks it is expected. The inventor is confident that it will overcome the difficulties encount ered by M. Santos-Dumout. The object in its construction has been to folow the shape of a bird, even to the head nd the beak. The principal steering gear s a large aluminum rudder shaped like n

fish's tail.

It marks a new departure in the construction of airships, as the passengers will not be carried in a car, but finishe the body of the contrivance, it will be driven by two powerful propellers, one on either side. The blades are especially constructed to get a good grip on the air.

constructed to get a good grip on the air.

The gasolene motors and cabin are in the lower part of the airship, which is built of steel and bamboo, with air holes fore and aft. The front of the balloon toward the beak is transparent, so that the steerer may see the direction in which he is going. The whole ship is surrounded by a covering which reduces its angles and consequently will lessen the resistance of the air. Mr. Bucharan is confident of success. He will attend the trial trip in a few weeks time. He says: 'My which will ascend or descend vertically or from an agle without carrying ballast and without loss of buoyancy. It will travel at any distance from the carth's surface at any attitude, in any direction against the wind at from ten to forty miles an hour, according to the head wind. It will cross from one continent to another and return and alight within twenty yards of the place of starting. Being under perfect control every way, it will remain stationary in initialir for reconsistering purposes or discharging explosives."

A NEW FLYING MACHINE

Yesterday I paid a visit to the balloon learn something about the airship they are making for a British inventor to com-pete for the Deutsch prize of Paris. It will be remembered that to win the £4,000 the airship must sail a course of twelve miles, round the Eiffel Tower, in half an hour. M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian, has done the journey in nine minutes over the stipulated time, but Mr. Buchanan, is now being constructed, is confident of winning the prize by doing the journey in

less than the helf hour. Mr. Buchanan has been working at his invention for twenty years and has spent several thousand pounds on experiments. His place at Close Woods, Denmead, near Cosham, is hidden in the wilds of Hampshire, miles away from anywhere, and hitherto he has been exceedingly jealous of publicity and has kept representatives of the press at arm's length. The machine has been in course of construction by the inventor and Mesers. Spencer for three years and Mr. Buchanan has almost come to the end of his financial re-sources in completing his airship. And now to come to a description of the ma-chine. The piles of oiled silk and other materials which I saw at Messrs. Spencer's give little idea of the new airship, so I was bound to fall back on photographs and drawings to form an idea of

he completed structure. To begin with, it is not an aeroplane, or a balloon with a hanging car, but a and the machinery of the propellers inside. The fish will be eighty to a hundred feet long, and in front it will have a sort of bird's head with a projecting beak. From this point it will gradually swell until at its middle the creature will be nearly thirty feet deep, then gradually tapering off to a point, with a tail about eight feet high constructed to act as a est fleet ever assembled for tactical exer-rudder. Thus the whole shape will give cises. Mobility is a word of great mominimum of resistance to the air. Internally there will be a sort of canvas

deck, dividing the animal from head to tail into an upper and a lower half. The upper half will be filled with gas, and will contain about 45,000 feet, not quite suffi-cient to lift the machine from the ground, as its movements will be dependent on the propellers. The gas used will be pure

cient to lift the machine from the ground, as its movements will be dependent on the propellers. The gas used will be pure hydrogen. This gas costs four times as much as coal gas, but a thousand cubic feet of hydrogen will lift seventy pounds, weight, whereas the same quantity of common coal gas will only lift forty pounds, and if the gas is enriched for liminating purposes in the modern fashion with oil vapors, it is even worse for ballooning, and will only lift about thirty pounds. The extra lifting power gained by using pure hydrogen is useful in two ways. It either enables a greater weight to be carried, or by making the balloon smaller greatly diminishes the air resistance, and so the amount of power needed in the motors.

The lower half of the lish-shaped creature will be divided into three compariments. Those fore and aft will be based simply as air chambers to fill out the shape, and may be liflated with common air or with hydrogen if necessary. The room, larder, engine house and fuel bunker. It will have a door at each side, and portholes giving a view fore and aft, and from its sides will perject the two propellers. These will each be in shape something like 'the four bladed screw of a great steams. The will each be in shape something like 'the four bladed screw of a great steams. The will each be in shape something like 'the four controlled and the will be about flive feet long by three in width, and an important feature of the invention is that the propellers are to be covered with minute grooves running diagonally outward, resembling on a small scale the bends in corrugated iron roofing. These will each be in shape something like 'the four standard results and the propellers are to be covered with minute grooves running diagonally outward, resembling on a small scale the length of the propellers are to be covered with minute grooves running diagonally outward, resembling on a small scale the length of the propellers are to be covered with minute grooves running diagonally outward, resembling on a s cabin with the traveler, will be well under his control. The framework and external covering will be of bamboo and the usual baileon fabric.

It now only remains to be seen whether the machine can be completed by September 15, in time for the trial. If so, Mr. Buchanan is confident of success. Mr. Percival Spencer thinks the machine offers the greatest probability of success of all inventions so far made public.—
London Daily News.

POLITICAL COMMENT. battle of Santiago, that course will be

robbed in Havana probably knows now how Cuba has been feeling for the last two years.—Detroit Free Press.

It is gratifying to know that Chile is testimony that might be proffered in not necessarily committed finally to a disapproval of representation at the coming nter-American congress to be held in Mexico. The importance of this congress to all the Republics of the hemisphere to all the Republics of the hemisphere is so apparent and so great as to account for the rendy responses from all the other Republics and to inspire the hope that Chile will finally take part in its councils.—Kansas City Star.

A Washington correspondent gives an idea of some of the things that Admiral Sampson will be given a chance to clear up when he comes to the stand in the up when he comes to the stand in the Court of Enquiry. A late suggestion is that he will be asked to explain how it was that he went around on the north side of the Island of Cuba when everybody knew that the Spanish fleet was on the south side, trying to get into either Santiago or Cientuegos, unless he did it to keep out of reach of the Spanish guns and put Schley where the danger was.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Strenuous effort is to be made by the Navy Department to prove the Brooklyn's famous loop compelled the helmsman on the Texas to move lively to avoid collision. What of it? The officers on the Brooklyn had a right to expect the people on the Texas to be awake. No doubt if the latter had been unable to "take care of itself" the Brooklyn would have slowed down a literal the course. As it was the good judgment of Commodore Sch and Captain Cook.—Pittsburg Dispatch. It should not be forgotten that General Alger's book on the Spanish-American war comes from the press next month. No doubt those other historians, Evans and Maclay, will await is with feverish interest. But General Alger has a great advantage over them in one respect. He can't be officially called down for any-thing he says.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is now said that Neely's case will be aken up in Havana October 1, but there have been so many delays in bringing this reque with a pull to justice that the public will be somewhat skeptical. And what will a trial amount to without the necessary witnesses who decline to go to Cuba to testify?—Portland Argus. President Shaffer is quoted as saying

that personally he has no objection to the incorporation of the association, but that he knows of no law in Pennsylvania or any other State which will permit the corporation of a labor union. He is not incorporation of a labor union. He is not a lawyer. If he were he would not be so positive in his statements. If the present status of the association is an obstacle in the way of peace. President Shaffer ought to submit at once the question of incorporation to its members. If they have no objections he can find a lawyer who will tell him what steps to take to get a charter. But if the association is to become incorporated it must have a conservative leader or it will have many damage suits to look after. Chicage Pribune.

Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, returns from the Philippines greatly impressed with the commercial opportunities presented by he islands, but far from convinced that the islands, but far from convinced that the natives are "worthy of participating to the fullest extent in all the benefits of this Government." From the tone of his Sam Francisco interview it is pinin that Chairman Hull thinks the Islands offer better promise of success to such schemes as his Philippine Lumber and Development Company than to Governor Taft's experiments in civil covernment.—Philadelphia North American.

GOSSIP OF LONDON

LONDON, Aug. II.—English naval have been reading this week with enjoyment the jeremiads of the Berin Paris journals over the fall of the B navy from its position of mastery the seas, as supposed to be proved by recent British naval maneuvres. ment widely quoted comment is that at the Berliner Neuste Nachrichten," that the Brittal fleet, matched against the hostile fleet of even approximately the same calibre, would be badly beaten. It says the French maneuvres proved the superiority of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, whereas the British ma-neuvres showed that a powerful and welldirected French fleet would keep the upper hand in the Channel. Eeyond doubt, this is the belief now

current on the Parisian boulevards and in the newspaper offices, but it is based upon an absolutely fatal misconception. The British maneuvres are accepted by the British naval experts as proving the inefficiency of the home-defence squadron in those maneuvres, but it is forgetten in Berlin and Paris that this homehalf the navy, and that the flotilla by classed was itself British, namely, foreign fleet must also deal. Moreover, the operations of the combined Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, which began yesterday, will a suredly show dur-ing the next fortnight that, despite the deluge of discussion of minor defects which a free press permits, no probable cessfully menace Great Britain. This combined Channel and Mediterranean fleet consists of eighteen battleships about the same number of cruisers, and a numerous mosquito fleet, making in point of displacement, money value, and offensive and defensive powers the greatment in military and naval affairs, and the object of these great Atlantic maneuvres is to ascertain whether a fleet of such such enormous proportions is mobile enough to make it an effective force in crushing any attempt at opposition. When ascertained, the Admiralty means to keep all information to themselves. No newspaper correspondents are allowed to attend.

....

spatches that Rear Admiral Howison has under consideration a formal withdrawal from service as a member of the Schley Court of Enquiry. Unless Admiral Howison be able to relieve himself entirely of views respecting Schley's conduct in the best for him to follow. It should be an The United States official who was easy thing to Admiral Howison to decobbed in Havana probably knows now cide. If he expressed the views attributed to him in a newspaper interview his mind was evidently made up prior to qualified as a member of the Court of En-

qualified as a member of the Court of Enquiry. If he has been misquoted or misquotestood it will be an easy matter for him to set himself right without in any way impairing his dignity as a naval officer and as a member of the court. In the absence of such expressed disavowal of the sentiments that have been imputed to him, it is Admiral Howison's duty to resign from the court.

The American people are in no humor to bear patiently any further suspicion of prejudice against Schley on the part of the naval bureau. Rear Admiral Howison may win the respect and approval of the people by assuming a thoroughly non-prejudiced position as a member of the court, or, failing in that, by firmly declining to serve and thus further Involving the issues at stake in clouds of doubt and suspicion.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

HIGH PRICED MURDER.

It is estimated that there are now 10,000 burghers in the field. Should the British succeed in capturing or killing 1,250 Boers month, which is about the best record they have made, South Africa would be cleared of the "guerrilla bands," as Mr. Chamberlain describes the burgher commands, at the end of eight months. The 000 a day. Eight months more of war will involve the expenditure of \$250,000,000. On this basis the British Government must spend \$25,000 for the capture or killing of spend \$5,000 for the capture or killing of each of the 10,000 Boers still in the field. An English court of law would probably give \$5,000 damages to the family of a man killed through, the negligence of a railroad company. That sum seems to be regarded as a fair valuation of the life of the average man in England. The life of a Boer is plainly regarded by the British Government as of much greater value than that of its own subjects. Twenty-live thousand dollars is a large sum to pay for the life of a burgher. The Boers ought to feel flattered, as this amount represents the cash value, according to represents the cash value, according to British law courts, of the lives of five Englishmen.—Baltimore Sun.

THE INAUGURATION DATE.

The way the 4th of March came to be elected as inauguration day was as folrequisite number of OWS States had ratified the new Constitution the old Congress passed a resolution Sep-tember 13, 1788, providing that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, the first Wednesday in February the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President, and the first Wednesday in March the time, and New York City the place, for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution.

the new Constitution.

The first Wednesday in March of the year 1789 fell on the fourth day, and thus became the initial date of the Presidential and Congression it years.

On account of the distances and difficulties of travel in those days a quorum of both Houses of Congress did not assemble until April 6 so as to count the electoral vote. Washington then had to be formally notified of his election, although it had long been known, and it was not until the 30th of April that he was inaugurated. He was thus shorn of nearly two months of his term, as Congress had fixed the 4th of March as the beginning of the new Government.—Chicago Journal.